





Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 19th November.  
TENDERS are invited for the following public works supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.  
List to which Tenders may be received at this Office.

Brooks of Court and Watch-house, Newgate, Construction of Bridge over Jones' Creek (Kings Road) and small Bridge at Kinc. 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th November  
Fencing, Stonemasonry, Construction of Jetty, at Botany's Bay  
Construction of Police Station, Burndale  
Brooks of Watch-house, Newgate  
Advertising in Carriages and at Stations  
Supply of Billed Wood for Government railways  
Supply of Stores for Government railways  
Occupation of the Refreshment Room, Burndale  
Occupation of the Rock Stall, Sydney  
Carriage of Railway Materials, Machinery, and Stores  
Annual Contracts—Meat Work, &c.  
Annual Contracts—Supply of Coffins, &c.  
Supply of Galvanised Iron for Fifteen (15) Work.  
Woolstone Harbour Works  
Improvement of Kiama Harbour  
Repair of Roads, Bridges, and Repairs to Watch House, Burndale  
Brooks of Pitt Key Toll House and Gate, Parramatta  
Erection of Light House, Harbourmaster's Quarter, &c., at Eden  
Construction of Tramway over Dashed Bridge, near Burndale  
Designs for New Houses of Parliament | On 1st March, 1861.  
W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 19th November, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st instant the New Electric Telegraph Office, in George-street, will be OPENED, and MESSAGES will in future be transmitted and issued therefrom, instead of from the Exchange.

By order,  
(Signed) R. H. MARTINDALE, Superintendent.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
16th November, 1860.

CONVEYANCE OF MAIL.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the following places, for one year from the first of December next, tenders are invited for the same, to be invited to transact their affairs in writing at the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December next, endorsed "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails."

SOUTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Castlereagh and Chalkers (Admiralty), once weekly; or,

2.—To and from Eden and Russel's (Denison Town), via Tambarra, Cambrai, Hithlouke, Nimbiniby, and Chalkers, twice a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the Notice of the 9th of September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

C. WEPHER.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a branch of this bank is to be opened at Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT HAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 19th June.

FOOTWEAR MAKERS.—TENDERS are invited by the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company for new boilers for steamer Tasmania. Tenders must provide for the very best workmanship and materials, and must include all cost for taking out present boilers, and putting the new ones so board in their places, and of completing the whole work.

The boilers to be ready to put on board on or prior to first day of July, 1861.

Tenders will be received up to 31st December, 1860, and will then be forwarded to Hobart & Co., by the undersigned for approval of the board of directors.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office, No. 17, Church-still.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FACTS and OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received till 1st DECEMBER, the 2nd instant, for the framing of a new Chapel, at York, known as Mart and Co., from the architect of the Poor and Lame Livery Button, and to rebuild the same at Petersham, according to plans and other particulars, to be seen at 120, Botany-street, Sydney.

EDWARD FLOOD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Complaint for the Seller.—The most virulent disease that has ever been known in the colony, and of these is virulent remittents of health and extreme rigor. Sold by all vendors of medicines, and at 244, Strand, London.

D. DE JONGB'S LIGHT BROWN ODD LIVER OIL.—A mischievous error, much too prevalent, in the impression that Cod Liver Oil, &c., for medical purposes, can easily be prepared from any species of codfish, in preparing the fish, however, a high antisepticity in such matters, should be observed. The cod liver oil is not so simple as might be supposed. It is certain that oils which are anything but the oil of the liver of the cod are often sold as such. We find Dr. Jones' oil and linseed oil to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the saponin of the blubber.

Dr. de Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, sealed and labelled, with his stamp and signature, without whom none can possibly be genuine.

Agents, ANGAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, and 12, Newgate-street, Sydney, and 21, Strand, London.

EDWARD GUNN, for the Artillery Volunteers, at Mrs. M. A. T. 351, George-street, opposite Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

OUTFITS for Ladies and Children, prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

Mrs. MAY's CHRISTENING HABITS, the choicest assortment in the colony, at Mrs. MAY's Baby Linen Warehouse.

ADLER and Children's Underclothing, a great variety, at reduced prices, at Mrs. MAY's, 351, George-street.

ADLER, Jewellers and Print Wrappers, ready for use, a good assortment at Mrs. MAY's.

INFANTS' Clothing of every description, at reduced rates, at Mrs. MAY's, open Post Office.

O





# THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Salsette.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.  
FROM THE 19TH OCTOBER, TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1860.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Friday, 19th to 26th October.

The news from the various gold-fields continues to be conflicting, but upon the whole encouraging. The diggings at Lambing Flat, in particular, seem to be turning out very well. At Kiandra, the weather has still been sufficiently inclement to render it almost impossible to work the bed claims. There are plenty of men now on the gold-field to try it fairly, and while on the one hand, we would caution workmen against giving up certain employments in town or country in the hope of making a rapid fortune with the pick, shovel and cradle, we would equally caution them against attaching too much weight to the accounts given by many of the returned diggers. Numbers of these have gone to the "Snowy" without any such provision which is indispensable for a gold seeking campaign in the quiet and rocky fact.

finding of the precious metal at once. Their extravagant hopes of immediate success are succeeded by an equally extravagant despondency. No man

ought to go to the Alps who has not the where-

within to meet disappointments for a time, without being thereby rendered destitute, and who has not, at the same time, "pluck" enough to give things a fair trial.

The miners of Kiandra have been demanding an extension of their claims, and although the local commissioners had already doubled the ordinary size, a still larger extension—in fact, another doubling of area—has been applied for. This application seems to have been made direct to the Premier, instead of through the commissioners, and there seems also to have been a reprehensible neglect of what was due to the matter, for instead of referring it to the commissioners, it was referred to Mr. Charles Cowper, junior, a resident J.F., and the son of the Cabinet Minister, to the effect that the claim of the miners would be conceded. Mr. Cowper made this public, thus casting some indirect slur upon the commissioners, by making it appear that they were not, even for the purposes of their own district and their own duties, so much in the confidence of the Government as the individual miners, as allowed to.

The Legislative Council and Assembly have both been pretty busy. The bill for remodelling the constitution of the first named body has been introduced, and has been partially debated, with very little apparent chance of being carried through without most material alterations, if not a total change in principles. The bill for the immediate abolition of the gold duty has been again cast over for a week, but without discussion. In fact, the Council has already determined not to let this bill pass until they had plainly the fate of the Colonial Treasurer's new financial scheme.

The Land Bills are being battled through in the Assembly, and, as yet, Ministers have had the best of it. Mr. Henry Parkes has brought a bill into the Assembly, for the relief of the Sydney Corporation from its pecuniary difficulties. He proposes to give the Municipal Council a power of taxing Government property and unimproved land. Also, to give it the power of making all rates, instead of the head of Darling Harbour, and to vest in it certain other powers.

On the motion of the same member, a special committee has been granted to enquire into the state of gaols and penal establishments in the city of Sydney and county of Cumberland.

The dispute between the Bishop of Sydney and the Rev. Mr. King has been carried into the Supreme Court. The Bishop having, as we have before mentioned, brought an action against St. Andrew's by the reverend incumbent an act of gross disloyalty and has caused the censure of the latter before a Court or Commission, to "undergo the visitation" of the Diocese (the Bishop himself). Mr. King has applied to the Supreme Court to restrain by prohibition the action of this tribunal. The case has been, but partially argued as yet, and pending a decision of it, the sitting of the Visitorial Court, or Court of Appeal, has been adjourned.

The journeymen are still agitating for the establishment of the system of working by day, and for shorter hours, and for the abolition of Sunday work. There was a general meeting of them upon this subject on Saturday evening last.

A beautifully executed uniform rapier has been manufactured in Sydney for the Belgian Consul at Queensland.

The Spanish racing officials have advertised their Champion race, with stakes of 100 sovereigns each, and 1800 guineas added. The whole of the money, we learn, has been collected, and the day of contest is fixed for the 28th May next. The particulars as to date of nomination, acceptance, &c., are to be made known on the 1st proximo. The race is to be run under the auspices of the North Australian Jockey Club, assisted of course by stewards chosen to represent the other clubs.

A man named Michael Bruce has been stabbed at the Upper Castlereagh, by one Frank Dusse, and has died of his wounds.

Mr. H. A. Severe delivered a lecture on Monday evening, at St. Leonard's School of Arts, on the principle of gold coinage as carried on at the Sydney Mint.

The same evening the fourth of a series of lectures on Sabbath Observance was delivered at the Temperance Hall, by the Rev. S. C. Kent.

On the same evening, also, there was a lecture on "the Life and Writings of Cervantes" by Mr. R. Flanagan, before the Catholic Young Men's Society, at the School-room of the Sacred Heart.

Public meetings of the Sydney East Auxiliary of the Australian Wesleyan Missionary Society, have been held during the week.

A woman named Mrs. Golden or Gorder, a seventy years of age, has died suddenly from the combined effects of old age, disease, and neglect, aided by intemperate habits. She lived with an old man named Pike, an intemperate as herself, at a wretched house in Linden-lane, of Parramatta-street.

Some malicious scoundrels have set fire to a stock of hay belonging to the Rev. J. Wilson, of Pitt Town. A reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the delinquent. Some time ago, the reverend gentleman's plough handles were stolen, and many of his farming implements destroyed, probably by the same villainous hands.

A lawyer named Matthew Jones has been found murdered near Windsor. He had evidently been killed and blown on the back of the head with an axe. A person named Jones Xavier Pereira, who was the deceased's mate, and was the last person seen in his company, is in custody on suspicion of being the murderer.

The volunteer movement is progressing favourably in all directions, and the various local corps are being rapidly organised.

An recent inspection of Sydney Volunteer Rites in the Domain, two members of the corps appeared in an undress uniform, more aristocratic and costly in its character than that adopted by the corps, and worn by the rest of its members. This had been generally, and very justly, condemned. Any affectation of superiority or display of superior wealth on the part of individual members of a body, where all are supposed to meet upon perfectly equal terms, must necessarily have a disorganising tendency.

A desperate and nearly successful attempt at prison-breaking has been made by the Armidale lock-up by a man named Joseph Woods, who had been brought from Tamworth on four several charges of cattle-stealing. He endeavoured to break through the walls, but was detected in time.

The Cattle-stealing Association has proposed the introduction of a new and more stringent law against it, and the proposition has been favourably received by the Government.

Mr. Frank Howson has given the first of a series of operatic concerts at the Temperance Hall, with great success.

Two infants, named respectively James Charles Outhwaite (aged five weeks), and Sarah Roberta Morris (aged seven months), have died suddenly from natural causes. The death of the last named infant was plainly accelerated by the inability of the parents, through extreme poverty, to provide the necessary medical aid and comforts for the offspring.

A man named James Bradbury, lately in the employment of Mr. W. Haydon, of Taranto, as a teamster, decamped with the money for certain goods which he had delivered, leaving his dray and horses in the bush.

The Rev. R. Hartley has delivered an address

before the Balmain Total Abstinence Society, in advocacy of the principles which the society has been organised to promote.

Captain Marsdale has resigned his under-secretaryship and other appointments in the Department of Public Works.

A man named William Ellis, aged thirty-five, has died from effusion on the brain; the result of long continued habits of intemperance.

A sawyer, named William Brown, has died at Maitland, from the absorption of a caustic poison caused in cutting up the carcass of a cow which had died a natural death, and which he had purchased as food for pigs. A public meeting was subsequently held to consult as to the danger to human life which might result from the sale of animals which had died from the Cumberland disease. Nothing very definite was determined. It was admitted that the owner of the cow (Mr. Bird) was not aware of its having the disease, but that, as far as he could ascertain, he was until from severe illness, he was unable to work more. In this state of debility he was arrested and sentenced, "for having no place of abode, or lawful means of support." The poor man was in the last stage of consumption when he reached Sydney. The coroner's jury thought (and we think so, too), that it would have been more just and humane to have sent this man to be medically treated at the Grafton Hospital instead of sending him to gaol, as was done, in order to make an example of him.

A man named Edward Burns, aged 45, had died in Darlinghurst, a gaol, from natural causes, having been sent under a warrant of commitment, for a month's imprisonment, by the Grafton Hospital.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this remission were made public.

According to the published reports of this case, as shown on the trial, it was one of a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination for the purpose of robbery. The evidence was indeed circumstantial, but the circumstances were such, and any ordinary observer would be inclined to say that if there were a case in which a conviction for homicide upon circumstantial evidence should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law this was a case of that nature.

A tea-party and musical soiree, in aid of the District Church Fund was held at St. Charles' Catholic school-room, Waverley, on Wednesday evening.

The prisoner, George Swan, who was at the last trial, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for the capital murder of John Barton, at Stone Creek, has been awarded the lesser punishment of penal servitude for life, the first three years in iron.

It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for this rem

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY IN THE FIJIS.  
We hear, from private correspondence that Colonel SMYTH is actively engaged in visiting the Fiji Islands, in furtherance of the commission given him by the British Government. Our readers will remember that the chiefs of that important group all but unanimously ceded in a formal document the Fiji Islands to the British Crown. This step was precipitated by disagreement with the American Government, and in consideration of protection from vengeance which some misconduct on the part of the natives, and a little oppression on the part of the American visitors, had provoked.

The British authorities are, however, very chary about accepting sovereignty over half-civilised peoples. There is always a danger lest the nature of the contract should be misapprehended—lest the natives, led into acquiescence by too zealous friends of annexation, should be unwilling to submit to the authority they invoke. It is to prevent all mistakes upon this subject that, in addition to the resident consul, a special agent has been despatched to ascertain the state of affairs. We are informed that the present appearances fully justify the representations hitherto made. Colonel SMYTH has found the natives everywhere eager for the protection of the British flag. They have shown themselves thoroughly acquainted with the consequences of the cession, and have ratified the contract some long time ago transmitted for the consideration of the Home authorities.

We fear that the position of New Zealand will operate unfavourably on the British Government, although there are many essential differences between the condition of the two countries, as well as the characteristics of their inhabitants. The object at Fiji would be rather to set its numerous population to work than to supplant them. The products of the country are tropical, and best suited that kind of labour which the natives are capable of performing. The British Government has sent, in company with Colonel SMYTH, Dr. SEEMANN, the author of a series of publications on the late voyage of her Majesty's ship *Herald* to the north. This gentleman has been appointed to collect information on the capabilities of Fiji, its natural productions, and general agricultural character.

Accordingly journeys have been made by Dr. SEEMANN, and minute examinations prosecuted.

The efforts of the Consul to induce the chiefs to plant cotton have been attended with some success. Some have already 400 cotton trees. Most natives have planted some fifty or sixty around their yam plantations. There are also extensive level lands, admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. This plant flourishes in great luxuriance. Dr. SEEMANN counted the pods on various trees, and found the average yield of each tree at one time 700—2000 pods making one ounce of clean cotton—thus yielding 2 lbs. 6 ounces clean cotton per tree. These trees bear all the year round, and at any time almost you may find a considerable quantity. Regularly picked they would yield three crops in one year. Pruning the trees, however, improves the yield and length of staple. Dr. SEEMANN calculated that fourteen square feet are sufficient for one tree.

It is exceedingly encouraging to find so many rivers capable of navigation—some extending as far as thirty miles into the country; and one ninety miles, reckoning its windings through fine level regions with good soil. We need hardly say that the production of coffee and sugar would be perfectly easy. Dr. SEEMANN discovered the sago palm growing in forests, some were fifty feet in height and two feet in diameter, very full of sago. This gentleman it appears has also found the plant from which the cassia bark and the beads of commerce are obtained, two kinds of arrowroot, two of sarsaparilla, turmeric, nutmeg, and ginger. He has collected 150 varieties of fern, some hitherto unknown to the botanical world. From these facts our readers may gather the great value of this country. There are lofty mountains—some 4000 feet high. There are extensive plains of inexhaustible fertility. There are natural productions of great exchangeable value. Ships are beginning to visit the harbours. There were three whalers at Kandava in August last, and we learn that their captains carried on a fair trade with the natives, and that they were able to obtain whatever they required both of assistance and supplies.

It is important, however, that the emigration to Fiji from these colonies or elsewhere, should be conducted in a rational manner, and by people who know what they are about. Some have gone without any capital whatever. They are therefore not in a condition to give employment, and there are no settlers on the spot who require any great amount of European labour. As the commerce increases, and the plantations multiply, there will be room for an ordinary European population. Even those who take money with them must be content to endure some hardships. The truth is, there are in all the colonies a number of persons who are off at every rumour. Miserable themselves, they bring reproach upon undertakings which cannot be successful in defiance of prudence and common sense. There is no colony in America or Australia which has not been calumniated and for a time depressed by those who rush to be first in occupation without a single quality required in a successful colonial career. The increase of white population managed at present by the Consul, will render some better form of Government indispensable. It is not likely that the white population will long submit to a summary, and, to some extent, arbitrary jurisdiction.

It is in this view that the assumption of sovereignty is most urgent. Not only is there a danger that another European power may take up the Fiji, but we shall find the natives less amenable as the occupation is delayed. It will not be possible for the British Government entirely to neglect the interests of a growing white population. If the Crown will not protect them by its flag, they will probably attempt to establish some authority of their own. To this step the settlers of New Zealand were driven when the authorities of Downing-street positively declined the sovereignty of that country. It was the obvious inconvenience which must arise from British subjects starting an independent Government, that finally overcame the scruples of the Colonial Office. Those scruples were reasonable in themselves, but sovereignty implies obligations, and a nation cannot hanker when it is called upon by the progress of events to assume the burdens and obligations of empire. Our colonies, taken them all in all, are England's greatest treasure. No man who has examined the ramifications of their commerce will deny that they form our grand distinction as a commercial nation. The Americas themselves are but colonies expanded into nationalities. Their trade has, however, followed the channels which were prepared for it during the epoch of colonisation. If we look at a balance-sheet, and

set down on one side the cost of making and defending colonies to England, and on the other the Imperial revenue she derives from them, no doubt the figures are frightful, but the case is otherwise when she adds her trade, her navy, her Empire, and her glory.

Our correspondence urges strongly the importance of sending more missionaries to these islands. A lay gentleman who perfectly knows their condition observes—“We want more missionaries sadly. I find the missionary is absolutely necessary to civilise the savage. Commerce may make him sharp, and he may work to a certain extent, but it is only the missionary who makes him give up his old customs and adopt new ones. These at once begin new wants, and, together with religion and commerce, will make him a civilised man.”

An important question which the British Government are anxious to decide is, whether the natives will work steadily. We are assured that they come asking for employment. They will not continue twelve hours together, but they may be induced to perform even very hard work. This question, however, may be raised with respect to any barbarous people. We imagine that our German ancestors were not very hard workers in the days of Tacitus, and we can point out some spots in the British Islands where the people have scarcely a clearer idea of downright hard work than the natives of Fiji. The stimulus to labour is the profit which it yields. That profit can only be ascertained by the addition it makes to the enjoyments of life. Want is the parent of work, but want is a relative term, and comprehends everything between the miserable condition of the savage and the highest enjoyments of civilisation.

(Sydney Morning Herald, November 5.)

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.  
The fourth report from the COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS has been delayed long enough to enable him to add a supplementary report, bringing down the affairs of his department to the end of September. The general tone of the report is not very congratulatory, and the COMMISSIONER is obliged rather to apologise for inevitable shortcomings than to point triumphantly to great successes.

First, with regard to our railways, on which so much money has been spent, and from which so much was hoped, we have to swallow the uncomfortable fact not only that they do not show any improvement in the dividend they yield, but they do not even remain stationary in that respect, the net profits becoming “small by degrees and beautifully less.” When our first short line to Parramatta was opened, its deficient dividend was ascribed to the shortness of the line—to the fact that it was in competition with water traffic—that population had not had time to cluster round the stations, and that commerce had not adjusted itself to railway transit. A dividend of two and a half per cent. was achieved then, and more was confidently anticipated in after years. The anticipation was unfortunately too sanguine. We have extended our lines, and learned to make them cheaper, yet we are farther off than ever from financial success. The dividend on the Southern line for the first half of the present year was only at the rate of one per cent., while that on the Northern line was too inappreciable a fraction to be worth mentioning, the net profits for the six months being only £459. Part of this depression is due to the general diminution of passenger traffic, caused by the badness of the roads that feed the railway, and for which the heavy rains are also responsible, and partly to the considerable reduction of fares that was established at the beginning of the year. This reduction has caused an increase of third-class traffic, and especially in return tickets—a proof that the railway travellers are of a class that study economy. The first and second-class traffic cannot be said to have been stimulated. The amount of goods carried has also increased, but the total net earnings are less than before. So far as revenue is concerned, the reduction is a failure; but more time is requisite to give the plan a fair trial, and the advantage to the public must be taken also into account as a set-off to the temporary loss.

Extensions of the three trunk lines have been surveyed to Picton, to Bathurst, and to Murrurundi, and estimates of their cost have been made by Mr. WHITTON as follow:—From Picton to Goulburn, a distance of eighty-one miles, £1,520,000, or at the rate of about £18,765 per mile; from Penrith to Bathurst, a distance of 103 miles, £2,650,000, or at the rate of about £25,728 per mile; and from Singleton to Muswellbrook, a distance of thirty-one and a-half miles, £510,000, or at the rate of about £16,190 per mile. A short line from Maitland and Morpeth of two and a-half miles is estimated to cost £20,000. These estimates are all exclusive of rolling stock. The total loan it appears is £4,850,000, which may be safely called five millions, as the first estimate always falls short. The estimate of five millions sterling to construct 218 miles of steam-power railway, costs certainly in a very unfavourable way power for a sum of four millions. Captain MARTINDALE gives the estimate that has been made for these horse-power lines, without, however, saying whence they are, or becoming responsible for them, and cautiously abstains from giving any opinion as to the expediency of such lines. He merely admits that some vital alteration in the present system of internal transit is urgent; but as any change would be based more largely on political than on engineering considerations, he leaves all decision to those who are responsible for the public policy.

Suitable street rails for the Pitt-street tramway, in accordance with the best and latest European experience, have been ordered. This will give the work a better chance of commanding itself to public favour than if the Barlow rails had been laid down, as originally proposed. The complaints that have been constantly made as to the state of the roads, the Commissioner admits to have been only too well founded, but he exculpates himself by explaining that he had had two insuperable difficulties to contend with—first, in the scarcity of good metal; and, secondly, in the incessant wet weather, which has caused the roads to be cut up just at that point in the process of formation when it is most necessary that they should be dry and hardened. The amount of money per mile placed at his disposal, for construction and maintenance, including bridges, is only £100, while the cost of making a track eighteen feet wide varies from £1300 to £1700 per mile. With such limited funds nothing more can be done than to bridge the creeks and mend the worst places. Captain MARTINDALE suggests a loan to make good roads right through at once; but he does not say what the cost of maintenance would be when the roads are made. Moreover, the prospect is hardly satisfactory of first contracting a loan to make

macadamised roads at £1500 a mile, then to contract a second loan to make horse-power railways at £3000 a mile to supersede them, and then to contract a third loan to make locomotive railways at £20,000 a mile, to supersede both the previous investments. Vacillation and repentence will prove a costly weakness. We must make up our minds at once to what is the best policy for internal transit, and then stick to it.

(Sydney Morning Herald, November 5.)

## OUR GOLD FIELDS.

This past month has been exceedingly unpropitious at Kiandra, and the unsettled weather has prevented the diggers from doing full justice to the Snowy River gold-field. Even in this summer season that district has been visited by snow and hail, and continuous steady labour has consequently been an impossibility. But despite this, the returns keep up remarkably well, and the receipt of escort of fourteens or fifteen hundred ounces a week shews clearly there is gold still at Kiandra. The diggings, however, are now suffering from a bad name, given them by persons who have gone there without any means, and who were quite unable to test their productiveness. Kiandra is not the place for the poor man, and that is now beginning to be thoroughly understood. Yet at first it was the penniless who rushed there, as if “a light heart and a thin pair of breeches,” as the old song has it, were capital enough to start at gold digging. And it is these people who now rail at Kiandra, and perhaps they have cause to do so. But there are experienced diggers on the spot who are well satisfied with the prospects before them, and who are expending large sums of money in cutting races and making tunnels, preparatory to setting down steadily to work. A discovery of auriferous quartz has lately created quite an excitement at Kiandra, and if the reef should bear out the promise of the specimen forwarded to Sydney, there can be no doubt that a valuable discovery has been made. These specimens are strongly impregnated with gold, and some judges have pronounced it as their opinion that the samples contain 25 per cent. of their weight of gold. This per centage would give a yield of 500 ozs. of gold to the ton of quartz. The quartz generally is of a dull milky character, much water-worn, and the gold lies in thin flakes or laminae on the surface, over which from the debris remaining, a vein of ironstone greatly decomposed has run. In some of the specimens the laminae appear to be embedded in the quartz itself, and with no apparent admixture of iron-stone. No such rich specimens have ever been seen before in Sydney. This quartz was discovered by a party of three men, who obtained from a storekeeper in the neighbourhood £800 for a half-share in the claim. The sinking varies from 30 feet, and the cradle only is used for washing gold, by which machine much of the fine metal is lost. It is said that if sluicing was carried on, the returns would pay well. The field extends from north to south twelve miles, and from east to west about ten. But it is not to be supposed that the whole of this area is a payable field. In fact the diggings are patchy, and on the whole we are inclined to think that Lambing Flat can scarcely yet be termed a great success.

In the west, the Lower Turon continues to sustain its reputation. A party of diggers lately turned out 140 ozs. in a week. Some ground near the township of Sofala, worked seven years ago, is now proving highly remunerative to the shareholders, who employ forty men at £3 a week. The quartz prospects on Wattle Flat are becoming brighter daily, one mass from a claim yielding 8½ ozs. of pure gold. On the Merrow, on the Devil's Hole, a Chinaman lately picked up a nugget weighing 41 ozs. 10 dwt. At the Little River some Chinamen, besides obtaining in one week 120 ozs., procured a 19 oz. nugget, which they sold for £65. The diggings here yield on the average 10z. per man per week, and extend for miles along the river. The gold is of a bright colour, coarse and nuggetty. At Clear Creek the quartz is averaging about 4 ozs. gold to the ton. At the Rockley the Chinese muster pretty strong and are doing well.

The heavy decrease in the deposits held by the Joint Stock is attributable to the removal of the Government money, the public account having been transferred to the Bank of New South Wales.

DEPOSITS WITH AND WITHOUT INTEREST.

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1860.
Without interest.	£2,820,600	£2,952,500	£2,909,300
With interest.	1,192,800	2,499,600	2,707,900

The deposits not bearing interest have declined first from 68 to 54, then to 48 per cent. of the whole; while the deposits carrying interest have risen in corresponding ratio.

(Sydney Morning Herald, November 5.)

THE BANK RETURNS.

The official return of our eight banks for the quarter ended 30th September, 1860, compared with those of several preceding quarters, exhibit for their transactions within the colony of New South Wales the subjoined results:

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION.

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1860.
New South Wales.	£2,719,000	£2,820,600	£2,909,300
Commercial.	1,126,700	1,147,700	1,152,800
Australasia.	520,600	526,300	521,100
Union.	557,600	568,900	565,300
Joint Stock.	520,600	538,300	534,300
London.	520,600	534,300	530,300
English.	520,600	534,300	530,300
Oriental.	520,600	534,300	530,300

The mean of the last three quarters is above

the mean of the previous year by £26,000, but nearly the same as that of 1857-8.

The issues of each bank during each of the last three September quarters averaged as under:

CIRCULATION OF EACH BANK IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
New South Wales.	£261,200	£260,000	£259,500
Commercial.	125,100	124,700	124,300
Australasia.	32,600	32,200	31,800
Union.	35,100	35,700	35,300
Joint Stock.	32,600	33,300	32,900
London.	32,600	33,300	32,900
English.	32,600	33,300	32,900
Oriental.	32,600	33,300	32,900

The mean of the last three quarters is above

the mean of the previous year by £2,000, but

nearly the same as that of 1857-8.

The working population does not just now exceed five hundred men. If this be so, the

returns from Kiandra are greater than from any other gold-field in the colony.

OTHER GOLD FIELDS.—Lambing Flat, just now, is monopolising attention, and the old-established gold-fields are almost forgotten in the buzz that is made about this new field. We stated in our last account of these diggings that it was feared the water supply would fail, but just now there is sufficient both for “washing” and drinking purposes. At the deep sinking there is a fine undercurrent of water, which will keep the surface claims in sufficient supply for cradling; and it is supposed that when the land becomes worked to a greater extent, an abundance of water will always be attainable for mining operations.

As regards instances of individual success, there is such a similarity in the yield that one or two cases should suffice.

It may be that these mines produce gold in payable quantities, that living is cheap there, and the labour light. From £3 to £5 a week may be considered a low average, as very many are making a deal more.

Two gentlemen who went up to the diggings a month ago, were capital enough

to start at gold digging.

At the deep sinking there is a fine

undercurrent of water, which will keep the

surface claims in sufficient supply for cradling;

and it is supposed that when the land becomes

worked to a greater extent, an abundance of

water will always be attainable for mining

operations.

As regards instances of individual success,

there is such a similarity in the yield that one or two cases should suffice.

It may be that these mines produce gold in payable quantities, that living is cheap there, and the labour light. From £3 to £5 a week may be considered a low average, as very many are making a deal more.

Two gentlemen who went up to the diggings a month ago, were capital enough

to start at gold digging.

At the deep sinking there is a fine

undercurrent of water, which will keep the

surface claims in sufficient supply for cradling;

and it is supposed that when the land becomes

worked to a greater extent, an abundance of

water will always be attainable for mining

operations.

As regards instances of individual success,

there is such a similarity in the yield that one or two cases should suffice.

</



## POLITICAL SUMMARY.

After an existence of only seven weeks, the session of Parliament has been prematurely brought to a close. On the 10th instant, the Assembly was dissolved by proclamation by the Governor-General, and the writs have since been issued for a general election, to take place in the course of next month. This crisis has been brought about by the defeat of the Government in the Assembly upon what they treated as the most important provision of their Land Bill.

At the date of our last Summary, Mr. Robertson's Bill for the Alienation of the Crown Lands had been read a second time, and was being considered in committee. Several of the clauses had been agreed to, and it was hoped that in a few days the bill would have been passed and sent up to the Legislative Council. A general desire was evinced to get the question speedily and satisfactorily settled, and with that view some considerable concessions were made by the members of the Opposition; but this course was not followed by the Ministerial party, at all events with regard to the question of free selection before survey. Upon this principle Mr. Robertson was resolved to take his stand, and accordingly, when the 13th clause was under discussion, he would not accept of any amendment which would have the effect of modifying that provision. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hay, restricting the right of free selection until after survey, and at the close of a prolonged debate, this amendment was carried against the Government by 73 to 28, the majority including several of the usual supporters of the Government. It was urged by those who desired to place some limitations upon free selection, that the licence claimed was not required to meet any demand for land, and that it would be used by evil-disposed persons in order to annoy the squatters, and to levy contributions from them; while, on the other hand, the supporters of the clause as it stood denied that there would be any such danger, and contended that free selection would be a mere delusion if restricted to lands that had been surveyed. On the announcement of the numbers upon this division, loud calls were made by the supporters of the Government for a dissolution. Under the representation of Mr. Robertson that the division had placed the Government in a difficulty, the House adjourned for a few days. In the meantime, a meeting of the general supporters of the Government, and also of those who voted with them in the division referred to was held, and their almost unanimous advice was, to get the Governor-General to dissolve the Assembly—that being the only course open to them except to resign. On the following sitting of the House, Mr. Robertson stated that the Government felt it was their duty either to resign their offices or to dissolve the Assembly; that they would have taken the former step but for the public inconvenience which had hitherto resulted from the change of Ministers, and that they were therefore thrown back upon a dissolution, which Sir W. Denison had, upon their advice, agreed to; in the mean time they would endeavour to obtain a second House, the members of which will hold their seats for life.

The financial proposals of the Colonial Treasurer lapsed before the Assembly was dissolved. It was intended to levy taxes upon property by means of duties on stamps, mortgages, conveyances, bank notes, and legacies. The immediate expectation of a dissolution was probably the cause of the withdrawal of the scheme, but the general disapproval expressed by the members of the Council to the substitution of election for nomination in the reconstruction of their Chamber, plainly indicated that the measure would have been thrown out on the second reading. Under the Constitution Act the present Council will expire on May next, and unless before that time some measure for its reconstruction has been passed by both Houses (which now seems very improbable), it will be the duty of the Government then in power to nominate a second House, the members of which will hold their seats for life.

The financial proposals of the Colonial Treasurer lapsed before the Assembly was dissolved. It was intended to levy taxes upon property by means of duties on stamps, mortgages, conveyances, bank notes, and legacies. The immediate expectation of a dissolution was probably the cause of the withdrawal of the scheme, but the general disapproval expressed by the members of the Council to the substitution of election for nomination in the reconstruction of their Chamber, plainly indicated that the measure would have been thrown out on the second reading. Under the Constitution Act the present Council will expire on May next, and unless before that time some measure for its reconstruction has been passed by both Houses (which now seems very improbable), it will be the duty of the Government then in power to nominate a second House, the members of which will hold their seats for life.

The bill for abolishing the duty on gold, which was sent up from the Assembly the first week after the House met, has not been passed by the Council, owing to their refusal to assent to a measure which would remove a large source of revenue without being informed by the Government how the deficiency was to be made up. The bill was before the Council for a second reading at the time of the dissolution.

After a debate, which occupied several evenings, the Church of England Synods Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council, by a majority of 15 to 4. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Deas Thompson, was first agreed to by a Conference of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, convened by the Bishop of Sydney, and was subsequently recommended with some small alteration by a committee of the Legislative Council, after taking some very voluminous evidence. The progration of Parliament checked the further progress of the bill.

## COUNTRY WORKS.

THE WORKS UPON THE THREE MAIN ROADS TO THE INTERIOR, WHICH ARE CARRIED ON UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATION, CONSIST OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ACROSS THE CREEKS AND RIVERS, AND OF THE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE WORST PLACES BY FORMING AND METALLING THEM. A GREAT NUMBER OF CONTRACTS ARE IN PROGRESS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THESE WORKS. OWING, HOWEVER, TO THE RECENT SEVERAL FLOODS AND THE UNFRIENDLY AND SUBSTANTIAL HEAVY TRAFFIC UPON THE ROADS WHILE IN TRANSIT, THE WORKS HAVE IN MANY CASES GIVEN VERY LITTLE SATISFACTION, AND HAVE SOMETIMES LEFT THE ROADS WORSE THAN WHEN THEY FOUND THEM. IN HIS FOURTH REPORT ON INTERNAL COMMUNICATION, CAPTAIN MARTINDALE PRAISES ON THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CONDITION OF THE MAIN ROADS, AND RECOMMENDS AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF EXPENDITURE, IN THE FORM OF A THOROUGHLY GOOD ROAD, AS RAPIDLY AS PRACTICABLE, THE EXPENSES OF WHICH TO BE RAISED, IF NECESSARY, BY LEAN. THE MANIFEST INADEQUACY OF THE MEANS AT THE COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT MAY BE INFERRED FROM THE FACT THAT, WHILE THE COST OF THE PROPOSED 218 MILES OF RAILWAY WOULD BE £4,700,000; AND AS LOCAL DEMANDS WILL PREVENT THE CONSTRUCTION OF ONE LINE, HOWEVER URGENT, TO THE NEGLECT OF THE OTHERS, IT MAY BE CONSIDERED BY THE ASSEMBLY UNADVISABLE, BY PROCEEDING WITH WORKS WHICH HAVE PROVED HITHERTO SO UNREMUNERATIVE, TO DOUBLE THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE COUNTRY. HAD THE ASSEMBLY REMAINED IN SESSION, WE BELIEVE THAT A CONTRACT WOULD HAVE BEEN MADE FOR INVITING FROM SIR M. PETO OR CO. TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS BETWEEN THE PLACES MENTIONED FOR A FIXED SUM, THE WORKS TO BE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEER, AND THE CONTRACTORS TO KEEP THE LINES IN REPAIR FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD—SAY THREE YEARS. IN THE EVENT OF THAT FIRM CONSIDERING SUCH AN OFFER, THEY WOULD EMPLOY SURVEYORS TO FIND OUT THE BEST OR MOST PRACTICABLE LINES, AS IT WOULD BE TO THE INTEREST OF THE CONTRACTORS TO MAKE THE SHORTER AND SAFER RAILWAYS. IT IS NOT UNLIKELY THAT SOME SUCH TENDERS WILL BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO ANY RESOLUTION BEING AGREED TO WITH REGARD TO FURTHER EXTENSIONS.

NOTHING FURTHER TRANSPRIRED PRIOR TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY AS TO THE DETAILS OF THE SCHEME ANNOUNCED A FEW WEEKS SINCE, BY THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT TWELVE HUNDRED MILES OF RAILWAY IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, TO BE WORKED BY HORSE-POWER, AT A COST OF ABOUT £400,000.00, AND THE SAME IS KNOWN AS THE RAILWAY FOR THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, AND IS LOOKED UPON BY OTHER ENGINEERS AS A PRACTICABLE AND USEFUL PROJECT, AS UTTERLY ABEARD AND IMPRACTICABLE, SO MANY EXPERIMENTS OF THE KIND HAVING BEEN ATTEMPTED IN ENGLAND, AND ALWAYS RESULTING IN FAILURE, AND IN THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE SUPERIORITY AND UNIVERSAL APPLICABILITY OF THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF PERMANENT RAILWAYS WORKED BY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF A NEW AND RUGGED COUNTRY, WITH A CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS, AND THE RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS OF THE INTERIOR FROM THE SEASIDE AND WHERE THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION REQUIRE TO BE RATHER CERTAIN AND REGULAR THAN RAPID OR LUXURIOUS IN THEIR CHARACTER, ARE NATURALLY CONSIDERED AS CALLING FOR SOME MODIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED IN OLDER AND MORE SETTLED COUNTRIES. THIS APPEARS TO BE THE VIEW TAKEN BY SIR WILLIAM DENISON, WHO IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN THE FATHER OF THIS SCHEME OF CHEAP RAILWAYS, WHICH, IF POSSIBLE, WOULD BE PRACTICABLE, THE EXPENSE WOULD, NO DOUBT, BE JUSTRIFIED AT THE LAST COST, AND THEY WOULD PROVE OF INESTIMABLE VALUE IN DEVELOPING THE RESOURCES OF THE INTERIOR, AND IN FACILITATING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE POPULATION. ACCORDINGLY, IN SOME OF THE REMOTER DISTRICTS THE SCHEME HAS BEEN HELD WITH SATISFACTION, AND PUBLIC MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD TO URG THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY IT OUT.

THE COURSE WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAVE TAKEN IS HIGHLY APPRAISED BY THOSE WHO CONDEMN FOR FREE SELECTION BEFORE SURVEY, AND WHO REGARD THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF A LAND BILL, BUT A PARTY PROBABLY AS LARGE, AND WHICH CONTAINS SEVERAL OF THE USUAL SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOUSE, ARE LOUD IN THEIR CONDEMNATION OF THE STEP. THEY MAIN- TAIN THAT THERE WAS NOTHING WHETHER TO JUSTIFY SUCH EXTREME EXERCISES OF THEIR POWERS,—THAT MR. ROBERTSON'S LAND BILL WOULD HAVE BEEN A USEFUL AND SUFFICIENT MEASURE WITHOUT THE FREE-SELECTION-BEFORE-SURVEY CLAUSE, AND THAT THIS PROVISION MIGHT HAVE BEEN POSTPONED FOR FUTURE LEGISLATION. THE PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE ATTENDING A GENERAL ELECTION IS ALSO DUE UPON;—THE NECESSITY FOR FURTHER ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE, NO PROVISION BEING MADE FOR THE COST OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE FOR 1861;—THE DELAY IN THE PASSING OF SEVERAL MEASURES OF URGENT IMPORTANCE; THE COST AND THE INTERRUPTION TO TRADE WHICH AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY INVOLVED. THESE EVILS ARE, HOWEVER, CONSIDERED OF VERY LITTLE CONSEQUENCE BY THE CLAMOURERS FOR FREE SELECTION BEFORE SURVEY COMPARED WITH THE CARRYING OF THEIR PROJECT, WHICH THEY CALCULATE ON EFFECTING BY THE ELECTION OF ANOTHER ASSEMBLY.

THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY IS, THEREFORE, ABOUT TO BE MADE UPON THE QUESTION, WHETHER THE INTENDING AGRICULTURAL SHALL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF TAKING UP AND PURCHASING ANY UNALIENATED LAND HE MAY SELECT IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY, PRIOR TO ITS SURVEY. THE ADVOCATES FOR THAT LICENSE ARE SANGUINE AS TO THE ISSUE OF THE RE-ELECTIONS, AND ARE TAKING ACTIVE MEASURES TO MAKE GOOD THEIR EXPECTATIONS. A PUBLIC MEETING WAS HELD IN SYDNEY IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRST DIVISION TOOK PLACE; THE SPEAKERS, AMONG WHOM WERE SOME OF THE SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY WHO WERE FOREMOST IN GETTING UP THE AGITATION, INDULGED FREELY IN COARSE PERSONAL ATTACKS UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION; THE RESULT WAS THE ADOPTION OF A PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO DISSOLVE THE HOUSE. TWO OR THREE MEETINGS FOR THE SAME OBJECT HAVE BEEN HELD IN OTHER PLACES, BUT THE AGITATION HAS NOT YET ASSUMED A GENERAL CHARACTER AS TO WARRANT THE BELIEF THAT THE LOCAL INFLUENCES TO WHICH THE MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OVER THEIR SEATS, WILL BE SO OVER- RULED BY THIS AGITATION, AS TO ALTER VERY MATERIALLY THE COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY. GREAT EFFORTS WILL BE PUT FORTH TO MAKE THE ELECTION TURN UPON THIS SINGLE QUESTION, BUT IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT THE CONSTITUENTIES AT LARGE WILL TAKE SUCH NARROW GROUND, OR WILL DISAPPROVE AND TRY REPRESENTATIVES FOR THOSE WHOSE ONLY RECOMMENDATION IS THEIR READINESS TO MEET THE POPULAR DEMAND FOR FREE SELECTION BEFORE SURVEY. TO COUNTERACT THIS CONTEMPTUOUS PERVERSION OF THE PROPER OBJECTS OF REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO RESIST THE PASSING OF A PROVISION IN THE LAND BILL, THE EFFECT OF WHICH WOULD BE TO ENDANGER THE GREAT PRODUCING INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY, A MOVEMENT HAS BEEN SET UP ON FOOT FOR THE PROMOTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES, AND HAS BEEN WARMLY TAKEN UP BY A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN OF INFLUENCE AND POSITION, BUT HOLDING SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT POLITICAL VIEWS.

THE NOMINAL LEADERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN RESIGNED BY MR. ROBERTSON, IN FAVOUR OF MR. COWPER, WHO HAS ALWAYS BEEN CONSIDERED VIRTUALLY THE PREMIER. IT IS STATED THAT THIS CHANGE HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME CONTEMPLATED BY MR. ROBERTSON, AND THAT THE FIRST POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN CONCEDED TO MR. COWPER AT THE TIME OF ITS RECONSTRUCTION.

But, for the difficulty presented by his not having then been in either House of Parliament, the approach of a general election is considered a suitable time for making the change, and for Mr. Cowper's retirement from the Upper House and obtaining a seat in the Assembly. It is Mr. Robertson's intention, in the event of his Land Bill passing the Assembly, to take it into the Council and to try to get it carried there.

It will be remembered that when, three years ago, Mr. Cowper brought in his Land Bill, its rejection was owing, in a great degree, to Mr. Robertson, who opposed it because of its non-embodyment of the principle he is now contending for; and that when Mr. Robertson moved in committee an amendment containing that principle, he had only five supporters; those, only two voted with him in the recent division. Although Mr. Cowper is necessarily bound by the doings of his colleagues, his position in the Legislative Council has enabled him to keep aloof from their proceedings in the Assembly, and to that extent has exonerated him from responsibility for the difficulty in which they have placed themselves. It is not likely that, although Mr. Cowper left the island with his party, he will be able to receive the same treatment as that given to him by the Government.

The time originally fixed for receiving tenders for the construction of the harbours at Wollongong and Kiama has been extended a month, for the purpose of improving the competition of the Victorian contractors, which involved the necessity of preparing additional plans.

We reported in our last summary the opening for use of the public abattoirs at Glebe Island, and the commencement of a pile bridge to connect the island with Pyrmont. Considerable progress has already been made with this work, the piles being driven nearly half the distance across; the iron work of the swivel bridge, which has been cast by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., is also nearly done.

A complete survey of the mouth of the Clarence River has been made, under the direction of the Engineers for Harbours, who has subsequently reported to the Government upon the proposed improvements at the river, which will consist of the construction of two dykes, each running out to sea for distances of 1500 and 2500 feet, severally, for the purpose of fixing the channel, of giving the ebb currents a seaward set, of intercepting the run of the tides, and of preventing the inundation of the land which the harbour is at present filled up.

The total cost of these works is estimated at £117,237.

It has been suggested that, on the completion of the works in progress at Cockatoo, the contractors should be employed on these works at the Clarence River, and the suggestion is believed to be under the consideration of the Government.

The time originally fixed for receiving tenders for the construction of the harbours at Wollongong and Kiama has been extended a month, for the purpose of improving the competition of the Victorian contractors, which involved the necessity of preparing additional plans.

We reported in our last summary the opening for use of the public abattoirs at Glebe Island, and the commencement of a pile bridge to connect the island with Pyrmont. Considerable progress has already been made with this work, the piles being driven nearly half the distance across; the iron work of the swivel bridge, which has been cast by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., is also nearly done.

## RAILWAYS.

ALTHOUGH THE QUESTION OF RAILWAY EXTENSION IS, AS FAR AS ITS CONSIDERATION BY THE LEGISLATURE AT PRESENT IN ABBEYANCE, Owing TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF THIS MEASURE ARE, THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY INTO TWENTY-EIGHT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, WHICH ARE TO RETURN THIRTY MEMBERS; THE ELECTORAL QUALIFICATION TO BE THE SAME AS THAT FOR THE ASSEMBLY—MANHOOD SUFFRAGE. THE BILL WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND READ A FIRST TIME THERE; THE DEBATE ON THE SECOND READING WAS IN PROGRESS, WHEN MR. COWPER WITHDREW. THE OSTEOLABE OF CAUSE OF HIS WITHDRAWAL WAS THE APPROXIMATING CRISIS; BUT THE REPROACHES GENERALLY EXPRESSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO THE SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTION FOR NOMINATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR CHAMBER, PLAINLY INDICATED THAT THE MEASURE WOULD NOT MEET ANY DEMAND FOR LAND, AND THAT IT WOULD BE USED BY EVIL-DISPOSED PERSONS IN ORDER TO ANNOY THE SQUATTERS, AND TO LEVY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THEM; WHILE, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SUPPORTERS OF THE CLAUSE AS IT STOOD DENIED THAT THERE WOULD BE ANY SUCH DANGER, AND CONTENDED THAT FREE SELECTION WOULD BE A MERE DELUSION IF RESTRICTED TO LANDS THAT HAD BEEN SURVEYED. ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBERS UPON THIS DIVISION, LOUD CALLS WERE MADE BY THE SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR A DISSOLUTION. UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF MR. ROBERTSON THAT THE DIVISION HAD PLACED THE GOVERNMENT IN A DIFFICULTY, THE HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR A FEW DAYS. IN THE MEANTIME, A MEETING OF THE GENERAL SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND ALSO OF THOSE WHO VOTED WITH THEM IN THE DIVISION REFERRED TO WAS HELD, AND THEIR ALMOST UNANIMOUS ADVICE WAS, TO GET THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY—THAT BEING THE ONLY COURSE OPEN TO THEM EXCEPT TO RESIGN. ON THE FOLLOWING SITTING OF THE HOUSE, MR. ROBERTSON STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT FELT IT WAS THEIR DUTY EITHER TO RESIGN THEIR OFFICES OR TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY; THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TAKEN THE FORMER STEP BUT FOR THE PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE WHICH HAD HITHERTO RESULTED FROM THE CHANGE OF MINISTERS, AND THAT THEY WERE THEREFORE THROWN BACK UPON A DISSOLUTION, WHICH SIR W. DENISON HAD, UPON THEIR ADVICE, AGREED TO; IN THE MEAN TIME THEY WOULD ENDEAVOUR TO OBTAIN A SECOND HOUSE, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH WILL HOLD THEIR SEATS FOR LIFE.

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER LAPSED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WAS DISSOLVED. IT WAS INTENDED TO LEVY TAXES UPON PROPERTY BY MEANS OF DUTIES ON STAMPS, MORTGAGES, CONVEYANCES, BANK NOTES, AND LEGACIES. THE IMMEDIATE EXPECTATION OF A DISSOLUTION WAS PROBABLY THE CAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SCHEME, BUT THE GENERAL DISAPPROVAL EXPRESSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO THE SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTION FOR NOMINATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR CHAMBER, PLAINLY INDICATED THAT THE MEASURE WOULD NOT MEET ANY DEMAND FOR LAND, AND THAT IT WOULD BE USED BY EVIL-DISPOSED PERSONS IN ORDER TO ANNOY THE SQUATTERS, AND TO LEVY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THEM; WHILE, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SUPPORTERS OF THE CLAUSE AS IT STOOD DENIED THAT THERE WOULD BE ANY SUCH DANGER, AND CONTENDED THAT FREE SELECTION WOULD BE A MERE DELUSION IF RESTRICTED TO LANDS THAT HAD BEEN SURVEYED. ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBERS UPON THIS DIVISION, LOUD CALLS WERE MADE BY THE SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR A DISSOLUTION. UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF MR. ROBERTSON THAT THE DIVISION HAD PLACED THE GOVERNMENT IN A DIFFICULTY, THE HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR A FEW DAYS. IN THE MEANTIME, A MEETING OF THE GENERAL SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND ALSO OF THOSE WHO VOTED WITH THEM IN THE DIVISION REFERRED TO WAS HELD, AND THEIR ALMOST UNANIMOUS ADVICE WAS, TO GET THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY—THAT BEING THE ONLY COURSE OPEN TO THEM EXCEPT TO RESIGN. ON THE FOLLOWING SITTING OF THE HOUSE, MR. ROBERTSON STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT FELT IT WAS THEIR DUTY EITHER TO RESIGN THEIR OFFICES OR TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY; THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TAKEN THE FORMER STEP BUT FOR THE PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE WHICH HAD HITHERTO RESULTED FROM THE CHANGE OF MINISTERS, AND THAT THEY WERE THEREFORE THROWN BACK UPON A DISSOLUTION, WHICH SIR W. DENISON HAD, UPON THEIR ADVICE, AGREED TO; IN THE MEAN TIME THEY WOULD ENDEAVOUR TO OBTAIN A SECOND HOUSE, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH WILL HOLD THEIR SEATS FOR LIFE.

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER LAPSED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WAS DISSOLVED. IT WAS INTENDED TO LEVY TAXES UPON PROPERTY BY MEANS OF DUTIES ON STAMPS, MORTGAGES, CONVEYANCES, BANK NOTES, AND LEGACIES. THE IMMEDIATE EXPECTATION OF A DISSOLUTION WAS PROBABLY THE CAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SCHEME, BUT THE GENERAL DISAPPROVAL EXPRESSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO THE SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTION FOR NOMINATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR CHAMBER, PLAINLY INDICATED THAT THE MEASURE WOULD NOT MEET ANY DEMAND FOR LAND, AND THAT IT WOULD BE USED BY EVIL-DISPOSED PERSONS IN ORDER TO ANNOY THE SQUATTERS, AND TO LEVY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THEM; WHILE, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SUPPORTERS OF THE CLAUSE AS IT STOOD DENIED THAT THERE WOULD BE ANY SUCH DANGER, AND CONTENDED THAT FREE SELECTION WOULD BE A MERE DELUSION IF RESTRICTED TO LANDS THAT HAD BEEN SURVEYED. ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBERS UPON THIS DIVISION, LOUD CALLS WERE MADE BY THE SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR A DISSOLUTION. UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF MR. ROBERTSON THAT THE DIVISION HAD PLACED THE GOVERNMENT IN A DIFFICULTY, THE HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR A FEW DAYS. IN THE MEANTIME, A MEETING OF THE GENERAL SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND ALSO OF THOSE WHO VOTED WITH THEM IN THE DIVISION REFERRED TO WAS HELD, AND THEIR ALMOST UNANIMOUS ADVICE WAS, TO GET THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY—THAT BEING THE ONLY COURSE OPEN TO THEM EXCEPT TO RESIGN. ON THE FOLLOWING SITTING OF THE HOUSE, MR. ROBERTSON STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT FELT IT WAS THEIR DUTY EITHER TO RESIGN THEIR OFFICES OR TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY; THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TAKEN THE FORMER STEP BUT FOR THE PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE WHICH HAD HITHERTO RESULTED FROM THE CHANGE OF MINISTERS, AND THAT THEY WERE THEREFORE THROWN BACK UPON A DISSOLUTION, WHICH SIR W. DENISON HAD, UPON THEIR ADVICE, AGREED TO; IN THE MEAN TIME THEY WOULD ENDEAVOUR TO OBTAIN A SECOND HOUSE, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH WILL HOLD THEIR SEATS FOR LIFE.

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER LAPSED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WAS DISSOLVED. IT WAS INTENDED TO LEVY TAXES UPON PROPERTY BY MEANS OF DUTIES ON STAMPS, MORTGAGES, CONVEYANCES, BANK NOTES, AND LEGACIES. THE IMMEDIATE EXPECTATION OF A DISSOLUTION WAS PROBABLY THE CAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SCHEME, BUT THE GENERAL DISAPPROVAL EXPRESSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO THE SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTION FOR NOMINATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR CHAMBER, PLAINLY INDICATED THAT THE MEASURE WOULD NOT MEET ANY DEMAND FOR LAND, AND THAT IT WOULD BE USED BY EVIL-DISPOSED PERSONS IN ORDER TO ANNOY THE SQUATTERS, AND TO LEVY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THEM; WHILE, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SUPPORTERS OF THE CLAUSE AS IT STOOD DENIED THAT THERE WOULD BE ANY SUCH DANGER, AND CONTENDED THAT FREE SELECTION WOULD BE A MERE DELUSION IF RESTRICTED TO LANDS THAT HAD BEEN SURVEYED. ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBERS UPON THIS DIVISION, LOUD CALLS WERE MADE BY THE SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR A DISSOLUTION. UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF MR. ROBERTSON THAT THE DIVISION HAD PLACED THE GOVERNMENT IN A DIFFICULTY, THE HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR A FEW DAYS. IN THE MEANTIME, A MEETING OF THE GENERAL SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND ALSO OF THOSE WHO VOTED WITH THEM IN THE DIVISION REFERRED TO WAS HELD, AND THEIR ALMOST UNANIMOUS ADVICE WAS, TO GET THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY—THAT BEING THE ONLY COURSE OPEN TO THEM EXCEPT TO RESIGN. ON THE FOLLOWING SITTING OF THE HOUSE, MR. ROBERTSON STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT FELT IT WAS THEIR DUTY EITHER TO RESIGN THEIR OFFICES OR TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY; THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TAKEN THE FORMER STEP BUT FOR THE PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE WHICH HAD HITHERTO RESULTED FROM THE CHANGE OF MINISTERS, AND THAT THEY WERE THEREFORE THROWN BACK UPON A DISSOLUTION, WHICH SIR W. DENISON HAD, UPON THEIR ADVICE, AGREED TO; IN THE MEAN TIME THEY WOULD ENDEAVOUR TO OBTAIN A SECOND HOUSE, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH WILL HOLD THEIR SEATS FOR LIFE.

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER LAPSED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WAS DISSOLVED. IT WAS INTENDED TO LEVY TAXES UPON PROPERTY BY MEANS OF DUTIES ON STAMPS, MORTGAGES, CONVEYANCES, BANK NOTES, AND LEGACIES. THE IMMEDIATE EXPECTATION OF A DISSOLUTION WAS PROBABLY THE CAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SCHEME, BUT THE GENERAL DISAPPROVAL EXPRESSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO THE SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTION FOR NOMINATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR CHAMBER, PLAINLY INDICATED THAT THE MEASURE WOULD NOT MEET ANY DEMAND FOR LAND, AND THAT IT WOULD BE USED BY EVIL-DISPOSED PERSONS IN ORDER TO ANNOY THE SQUATTERS, AND TO LEVY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THEM; WHILE, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SUPPORTERS OF THE CLAUSE AS IT STOOD DENIED THAT THERE WOULD BE ANY SUCH DANGER, AND CONTENDED THAT FREE SELECTION WOULD BE A MERE DELUSION IF RESTRICTED TO LANDS THAT HAD BEEN SURVEYED. ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBERS UPON THIS DIVISION, LOUD CALLS WERE MADE BY THE SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR A DISSOLUTION. UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF MR. ROBERTSON THAT THE DIVISION HAD PLACED THE GOVERNMENT IN A DIFFICULTY, THE HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR A FEW DAYS. IN THE MEANTIME, A MEETING OF THE GENERAL SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND ALSO OF THOSE WHO VOTED WITH THEM IN THE DIVISION REFERRED TO WAS HELD

The revenue of 1858 exceeds that of the preceding year by £206,739; the revenue of 1859 exceeds that of 1858 by £143,574; the one being eighteen, the other ten and a half per cent. The increased expenditure in the respective years was £99,856, and £214,156, or nine and eighteen per cent.

The various sources of revenue in each of the three years are shown in the following columns:—

No. 6.—HEADS OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.		
Customs	£50,104	£55,298
Customs	63,477	50,955
Customs	23,374	43,103
Customs	10,841	18,148
Customs	273,883	402,473
Customs	65,723	69,404
Post Office	30,285	39,954
Railways	9,418	64,758
Telegraphs	1,746	1,645
Other heads	139,542	120,536
	£1,161,651	£1,368,390
		£1,511,964

The revenue of last year is in advance on that of the previous year under every head except railways, in which there was a falling off of nearly £3000. The improvement in the Customs was about ten per cent.; in the gold revenue, upwards of nine per cent.; in the land revenue, almost nineteen per cent.; Post Office, above nine per cent.; electric telegraphs, in their second year, nearly fivefold.

The expenditure of the consolidated revenue is classified in two ways: first, as it applies to the cost of fixed establishments, and to services exclusive of establishments; and next as distributed amongst the several departments of administration.

No. 7.—CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.		
Establishments	£315,611	£371,356
Contingencies	175,779	199,825
Other Services	£491,390	£571,184
	607,381	627,443
	£1,098,771	£1,198,627
	£1,412,783	

The cost of our establishments in 1858 had increased £79,800, or sixteen per cent.; in 1859 they increased only £10,700, or less than two per cent.

The salaries had increased in the year before last £5,700, or nearly eighteen per cent.; last year they increased only £18,000, or less than five per cent.

The expenditure on services *exclusive* of establishments has increased much more considerably, the increase of last year being £203,400, or above thirty-two per cent.

The expenditure of the several departments is given as subjoined.

No. 8.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.		
Establishments	1857.	1858.
Salaries	£315,611	£371,356
Contingencies	175,779	199,825
Other Services	£491,390	£571,184
	607,381	627,443
	£1,098,771	£1,198,627
	£1,412,783	

The cost of our establishments in 1858 had increased £79,800, or sixteen per cent.; in 1859 they increased only £10,700, or less than two per cent.

The salaries had increased in the year before last £5,700, or nearly eighteen per cent.; last year they increased only £18,000, or less than five per cent.

The expenditure on services *exclusive* of establishments has increased much more considerably, the increase of last year being £203,400, or above thirty-two per cent.

The expenditure of the several departments is given as subjoined.

No. 9.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP, SCHEDULE C.		
Establishments	1857.	1858.
Church list.	£75,690	£81,167
Executive and Legislative	16,174	18,084
Chief Secretary	535,965	548,619
Justice	33,741	35,041
Treasury	179,979	180,939
Lands and Works	179,961	200,098
Auditor	5,116	4,839
Unclassified	149,145	162,490
	£1,098,771	£1,198,627
	£1,412,783	

The only department exhibiting very considerable increase is that of Land and Works, which expenditure last year was £100,500 heavier than in the year preceding,—an excess of more than one-third.

The appropriations to Public Worship, under the statutory schedule, were as under:—

No. 10.—THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 31st DECEMBER.		
Establishments	1857.	1858.
Immigration	£213,000	£165,000
Railway Companies	450,900	450,900
Railway Works	636,400	901,400
Railway Expenses, &c.	202,800	206,000
Public Works	471,000	617,800
Sydney Sewerage	184,850	209,800
Sydney Water Works	147,200	204,400
Treasury Bills	40,600	
	£2,366,150	£2,797,090
	£3,519,530	

Last year's expenditure on public worship was, in every instance, than that of the preceding year, the aggregate diminution being £14,450, or nearly fifty-eight per cent.

The particulars of the public debt, as it stood at the close of each year, with the annual amount of interest, will close the present outline of our colonial finance.

For the year ending 31st December, 1859.

The only department exhibiting very considerable increase is that of Land and Works, which expenditure last year was £100,500 heavier than in the year preceding,—an excess of more than one-third.

The appropriations to Public Worship, under the statutory schedule, were as under:—

No. 11.—THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 31st DECEMBER.		
Establishments	1857.	1858.
Church list.	£19,867	£23,103
Executive	6,180	4,768
Legislative	2,935	2,573
Chief Secretary	12,119	16,925
Justice	3,741	5,041
Treasury	179,979	180,939
Lands and Works	179,961	200,098
Auditor	5,116	4,839
Unclassified	149,145	162,490
	£1,098,771	£1,198,627
	£1,412,783	

The only department exhibiting very considerable increase is that of Land and Works, which expenditure last year was £100,500 heavier than in the year preceding,—an excess of more than one-third.

The appropriations to Public Worship, under the statutory schedule, were as under:—

No. 12.—THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 31st DECEMBER.		
Establishments	1857.	1858.
Church list.	£19,867	£23,103
Executive	6,180	4,768
Legislative	2,935	2,573
Chief Secretary	12,119	16,925
Justice	3,741	5,041
Treasury	179,979	180,939
Lands and Works	179,961	200,098
Auditor	5,116	4,839
Unclassified	149,145	162,490
	£1,098,771	£1,198,627
	£1,412,783	

The only department exhibiting very considerable increase is that of Land and Works, which expenditure last year was £100,500 heavier than in the year preceding,—an excess of more than one-third.

The appropriations to Public Worship, under the statutory schedule, were as under:—

No. 13.—THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 31st DECEMBER.		
Establishments	1857.	1858.
Church list.	£19,867	£23,103
Executive	6,180	4,768
Legislative	2,935	2,573
Chief Secretary	12,119	16,925
Justice	3,741	5,041
Treasury	179,979	180,939
Lands and Works	179,961	200,098
Auditor	5,116	4,839
Unclassified	149,145	162,490
	£1,098,771	£1,198,627
	£1,412,783	

The only department exhibiting very considerable increase is that of Land and Works, which expenditure last year was £100,500 heavier than in the year preceding,—an excess of more than one-third.

The appropriations to Public Worship, under the statutory schedule, were as under:—

No. 14.—THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 31st DECEMBER.		
Establishments	1857.	1858.
Church list.	£19,867	£23,103
Executive	6,180	4,768
Legislative	2,935	2,573
Chief Secretary	12,119	16,925
Justice	3,741	5,041
Treasury	179,979	180,939
Lands and Works	179,961	200,098
Auditor	5,116	4,839
Unclassified	149,145	162,490
	£1,098,771	£1,198,627
	£1,412,783	

The only department exhibiting very considerable increase is that of Land and Works, which expenditure last year was £100,50



RECEIPT OF GOLD BY ESCORT.									
A Treatise on the Election of Representatives, Parliamentary and Municipal. By THOMAS HARE, Esq., Writer-at-Law. London: Longman and Co., 1860.									
This is a book well deserving the careful study of all who desire the success and permanence of Representative Government. This cherished, and almost idolized, element of British institutions was never subjected to so severe a trial as at the present day, when by rash and ignorant experimental, unscientific, and cynical, measures, derived from those which have attended its successful action in English history, it is in danger of being as unjustly depreciated as it has been hitherto extolled. Having discovered that popular election is the life of British liberty, we are in danger of using it as a medical charlatan might employ oxygen, on discovering it to be the vital principle of the air. Vital principle truly; but what would follow if we were to cause it to be inhaled alone, without any mixture of what might, in the ordinary situation, be deadly in itself, but not so less so to the constitution and even to the life in the vital compound? How has this error been exemplified and punished in France? Is it not great and increasing a degree in America? And, wherever wild experiments in the extension of representative Government are made in premature advance of popular fitness, mental and moral, similar results will follow. Too many of these histories have already recorded on her melancholy, wasted pages, the shrewd recorders of all the secret of these British dependencies who are now boasting in Governments responsible to the uncheked, untutored voices of the numerical majority of their male adult populations. Will that majority always wish, and will, such a course of action, and select such agents for its prosecution as will secure, we will not say the rights of property in the minority, but the solid welfare, and steady progress of the aggregate society—the greatest happiness of the assured.									
Assuredly there would be a better prospect of this if there were more indications of care and anxiety about the result on the part of those concerned. The most serious symptom of our political diagnosis is the stolid indifference of our leading politicians, who seem wholly unconscious of the magnitude of the stake, or the critical nature of the experiment. The object of the treatise, "says Preface, p. xxi., "is to show that the attainment of a perfect system of government is not a difficult task, but any difficulties inherent in the subject, and that such a system is not only consistent with the just and due representation of every class and interest in the kingdom, as well as of the public which comprises all, but that it affords the most permanent and certain mode of representing and expressing the special views and opinions of all interests and classes; and that it goes very far to prove, if it does not entirely obviate, all the political influences which have hitherto been found to prevail in the collection and suffrages of the electors."									
The electoral arrangements proposed require, as he maintains, "no operation which cannot be readily executed by instruments which the administration will always have at command, and prescribe no duty which any person of ordinary capacity is not competent to perform."									
One of the evils which are now threatening to undermine American institutions, were foreseen by these great, and anxiously guarded against, by combining all the means which could be devised to avert such a catastrophe as was then in view. With what results every fresh mail from America shows, for our learning, if inadvertence were not the cause of the failure of the few votes which form the majority in the election of a president, and which now, all too often, will take the votes to read the profound disquisitions of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, in the Federalist. They felt that they had to solve a problem in self-government of extreme difficulty, and brought to bear upon its discussion not only the circumstances of their own time and country, and the views and opinions of statesmen and philosophers in all ages, but that it affords the most permanent and certain mode of representing and expressing the special views and opinions of all interests and classes; and that it goes very far to prove, if it does not entirely obviate, all the political influences which have hitherto been found to prevail in the collection and suffrages of the electors."									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
If the vote of every elector throughout the kingdom had at all times and in all places the same weight and value, under the free electoral system proposed, the voting temptation to the purchase and sale of these votes, or the corruption of the electors, would easily be averted. With what results every fresh mail from America shows, for our learning, if inadvertence were not the cause of the failure of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
Most of the evils which are now threatening to undermine American institutions, were foreseen by these great, and anxiously guarded against, by combining all the means which could be devised to avert such a catastrophe as was then in view. With what results every fresh mail from America shows, for our learning, if inadvertence were not the cause of the failure of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a narrow electorate.									
The electoral arrangements proposed by Mr. Hare, in his plan, in the extinction of bribery by the removal of its cause. That cause, he refers to the highly artificial value of the few votes which form the majority in a conflict of parties cooped up within the limit of a									



## REPRESENTATION OF EAST SYDNEY.

PRELIMINARY meeting of electors favourable to the election of Mr. Parkes as one of the representatives of East Sydney, was held last evening, at Mr. Mason's, Union Hotel, Pitt-street. There were about fifty persons present. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by Mr. John Carruthers. Having read the advertisements concerning the meeting, and bespake for every one present a fair hearing, the Chairman went on to observe that he had great pleasure in the re-election of such a man as Mr. Parkes. It was not necessary, in order to secure Mr. Parkes, that they should destroy or abuse other men. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Parkes had great merits of his own, and he could afford to stand upon them with confidence. He had the support of the majority of the electors, and he could afford to stand upon them with confidence. (Hear, hear.) Knowing the vast importance of the election, he (the chairman) had given it up to the electors to decide, which way it was to be tried, and the greatest necessity of the hour. In United action, he (the chairman) believed that there should be any division in the Liberal camp—the more so when the circumstances of the colony seemed to call for determined and united action. The duty of the Liberal electors at the present time was simple. They should return men who professed and carried out Liberal principles, and who were in favour of a liberal land law. (Cheers.)

Major Herbert, commanding the Rifles, said that they should have a liberal land law or not, was the question on the point; he had said it was.

No one could exaggerate the importance of the question on the future of this colony.

He then went on to say that the men who were to be chosen for the election of Mr. Parkes, had no right to do so, but that the electors should have the power to choose them.

Major Herbert, to stand before the country on behalf of their own merits and his faithful services.

P.S.—11 o'clock.—The weather still appears threatening: the water is just on the town.

## DISASTROUS FLOODS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE HAWKSLEY.

THE FLOODS.—Monday.—This morning the water had risen to within fifteen feet of the great 1857 flood, being fully ten inches higher than the last with which this unfortunate district was visited. The appearance of the town this morning is truly sorrowful; numbers of families are walking about the streets, and on the banks of the river, watching the destruction of their property. The Wilberforce, Pitt Town bottoms, the lowlands stretching below Mc'Grath's Hill, and the Cornwalls and Clarence flats, are all united, forming one vast expanse of flood-water. In reference to the river or streams of water, it is a fact, that, in the direction of Richmond is an equally expansive view. The rise above high water mark in the river is estimated at about forty feet; whilst in the creek it is perhaps greater, reaching as it does to within about eighteen inches from the top of the highest arch of the bridge, and the water running up Bridge-street, as far as Mr. Mason's, and the bridge, which is now a bed of mud. There are very little rubbish, sand carried down the stream, but large quantities of cut barley and hay have been observed floating down. The wheat crop will be entirely destroyed, and the corn which had just begun to shoot will be likewise lost. A season of greater distress than ever will prevail in Windsor. There have been numerous reports of loss of life, and from me have not heard anything definite, but it is not at all unlikely, considering the wonderful tenacity of the settlers to their homes, if current reports should prove true. I have heard of several whole families having been released just when the devouring elements were about to seize them in their fury. The greatest credit is due to those of our townsmen who are possessed of boats for the assistance which they have rendered the sufferers in time of need, and but little credit goes alone to him who, whether it should be made the home of his wife or whether it should be made the home of his wife, he should have a liberal land law. (Cheers.)

Major Herbert, commanding the Rifles, said that they should have a liberal land law or not, was the question on the point; he had said it was.

No one could exaggerate the importance of the question on the future of this colony.

He then went on to say that the men who were to be chosen for the election of Mr. Parkes, had no right to do so, but that the electors should have the power to choose them.

Major Herbert, to stand before the country on behalf of their own merits and his faithful services.

P.S.—11 o'clock.—The weather still appears threatening: the water is just on the town.

EMU PLAINS—LOSS OF LIFE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 19.—The puntman, Fletcher, with three others, viz., West, Patterson, and a passenger (name unknown), who were in the employ of J. T. Ryan, of this place, were crossing the river in the ferry boat from the Sydney side. After landing Mr. West, there, on Saturday night, at a quarter past ten, very much swelled, the puntman could not cleave the water, and that turns short round Mr. Ryan's paddock.

In turning the corner, the boy jumped out of the boat before she reached the strong eddy, and clung to some branches and was with much difficulty saved. The remainder stuck to the boat and dashed on hurriedly through a forest of oak trees, where paddles and sweeps were of no service. Fletcher, and the passengers, were seen about three miles from where the boy quit the company with the boat, each clinging to a tree about 200 yards distant, and in the middle of a strong stream half-a-mile wide. It so happened that no crew could be got able to rescue the men from their perilous situations. Night came on, the river still rising, and rain falling very heavily all night. The next morning the river was a complete blanket, and presented an awful scene. The punt had been carried on either side of the river. The quantity of people on both sides were cheering the men to keep up their courage until help came. Two attempts were made with boats to rescue the men, but without success. It was about two o'clock on Sunday before boats could be equipped properly, one by Mr. French, the other by five volunteers, directed by Mr. J. T. Ryan, from Wilson's side. Four out of the crew happened to be natives (men and women), and they went immediately to the river, and on landing to trees and bushes, and to the great joy of the spectators. The poor man West has not been found or heard of. Great praise is due to Mr. French for his exertions; also, to sergeant Warren, of the Penrith police, Mr. William Frost (Bathurst's mailman), and the other courageous men, whose names we do not know. A search has been made by all, but no trace of him has been found.

Mr. GREENE:—It was paid for being in attendance.

Mr. GIBBELL:—I seconded the resolution, observing his support. Mr. Parkes was based upon a full consideration of the part which he had taken in the election of the representative. During the whole period of his service Mr. Parkes had represented the city. His works and during that period were many and laborious. (Hear, hear.) On the Land Bill, the great topic of the day, he was known to be sound—(hear, hear)—and every person who represented the electors of East Sydney for the new Parliament. Mr. Parkes had been an honour to the country, and had done a great service to the nation, and he could well afford, as a representative, to stand before the country on behalf of their own merits and his faithful services.

Mr. GIBBELL:—I seconded the resolution, observing his support. Mr. Parkes was based upon a full consideration of the part which he had taken in the election of the representative. During the whole period of his service Mr. Parkes had represented the city. His works and during that period were many and laborious. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GREENE:—It was known to all a man who was ever in the head of the poll. As Mr. Greene had said, the works of Mr. Parkes were many and laborious. (Hear, hear.) He is entitled to a great service on the country. (Hear, hear.) His attention to his duties as a representative was paid by the fact that he had never been absent from his place. (Cheers.) By a document which he held in his hand, he found that during the last session Mr. Parkes voted in no less than 187 divisions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GIBBELL:—It was paid for being in attendance.

Mr. GREENE:—I seconded the resolution, observing his support. Mr. Parkes was based upon a full consideration of the part which he had taken in the election of the representative. During the whole period of his service Mr. Parkes had represented the city. His works and during that period were many and laborious. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GREENE:—It was known to all a man who was ever in the head of the poll. As Mr. Greene had said, the works of Mr. Parkes were many and laborious. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GREENE:—It was paid for being in attendance.



## SALES BY AUCTION.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. J. L. Spencer.

**ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.**  
Dwelling-houses and Buncher's Pub., occupied by Mr. Matheson, on the land read from Blaize Ferry, and George fronting Lavender-street.**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock. All that piece of land situated in the parish of St. Leonards, North Shore, containing 81 perches, more or less, commencing at the south-west corner of Buchanan's land, thence north 187 links, thence north 144 links, to the west side of the road leading to Lavender-street, thence along the west side of the main street 61 links (40 feet), thence south 183 links, thence south 191 links to the north side of Lavender-street, thence along the north side of said street 30 feet. Together with a residence, dwelling-house, garden, and outbuildings, and a garden fronting Lavender-street.

The above was formerly Mr. Slade's, sold to the late Henry Pfeiffer, and by him mortgaged to the late John Lewis Spencer, whose executors now sell under power of sale.

## FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT.

## FOR POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the representatives of the estate of the late Henry Oberer, Esq., of Marshall Mount, Wollongong, KING-STREET.

**THE HAMBURGH HOTEL,** on the north side, 20 feet from Pitt-street, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Koch, at a rental of £350 per annum.

Site, questionable. For full particulars apply to W. W. BILLIARD, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the Newtown Head.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists. The property is well known as belonging to Mr. Rogers. The cottage is built of stone, the road frontage, which is left vacant for a garden, is 20 feet, and contains a valuable business position, worthy of ready good presents.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

## MUNICIPAL MILLS,

## PARRAMATTA RIVER.

HANDSOME SWISS VILLA, with grounds tastefully laid out, situated in a quiet locality, adjoining the above ferry, and surrounded by the residence of Messrs. Manning, Bellingham, Weaver, and other first-class proprietors.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## TUMUT DISTRICT.

## WAGARABARRY STATION.

On the TUMUT RIVER, about Five Miles from GUNDAG, with the whole of the valuable stock, purchased, and so.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

The above described residence, situated in the city of Sydney, is in a valuable position, in the city of Sydney, having 20 feet frontage to King-street, 21 feet 5 inches to a reserved lane on the west, by that reservation 77 feet to a lane at the rear, to which has a frontage of 8 feet 6 inches, and on the east by a lane 76 feet to King-street, the point of which is occupied by the HAMBURGH HOTEL, a known city hotel. The HAMBURGH HOTEL, containing spacious bar, bar parlour, 8 large sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room, 100 feet, at the rear, water and gas laid on.

The above sale deserves the attention of small capitalists, except to state that it is for disposal on the above date, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a first-class investment in the greatest thoroughfares and best business street in Sydney.

This unquestionable.

For full particulars, apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

Terms, very liberal.

By order of the executors of the late Henry Oberer, Esq.

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Bacon	444	3	2
Gin	244	2	1
Liquors, cordials, or strong waters	3	2	2
Rum	10	1	0
Wine	111	4	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in solid)	14	4	2
Tobacco and snuff	25	0	0
Cigars	35	3	0
Tea	100	2	0
Coffee and chocolate	100	2	0
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Flaxseed	10	12	3
Total	2500	13	7

The Osnabruck arrived to-day from Manila, with 24,000 bags of sugar.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. report that they have disposed of the cargo of flour per Saucy Jack, from the West Coast, at £18 per ton, and a portion of the cargo ex Electra, from San Francisco, at £19. Wheat at 8s., and a portion of the wheat ex Mamelita, from Toma, at a shade above this rate. It is stated that, unless higher rates can be obtained, the balance of both cargoes will be stored.

Business during the past month has been unusually inactive, and there has been but little disposition evinced to enter into any transactions of a speculative character. The continued wet weather and the badness of the roads in the interior has also tended to prevent orders for the country from being executed, and hence there has been a stagnation in trade which otherwise would not have taken place. Although confidence in our commercial circles cannot be said to be completely restored, still the caution observed by the mercantile community in their transactions has had the beneficial effect of inducing a sounder trade; and if we cannot report any large amount of business as having been done, we think we may safely say that what has been done is to meet present requirements, and not for the purpose of speculation. The late news from England of a decrease in the shipments to these colonies is very satisfactory, as our markets are fully supplied, and should shipments for the future be more moderate and more in accordance with our wants, we may anticipate a greater amount of activity in our markets than can at present be observed. The accounts from the gold-fields are generally of a satisfactory character, and the increase on the yield of gold is fully up to our anticipations, and as soon as the weather proves more favourable for mining operations we believe there will be a large increase in the amount forwarded by the weekly escorts. We subjoin the latest report of the state of our markets.

FLOUR.—The market is dull, but prices remain nominally the same as last month. Fine flour is quoted from £18 to £19 per ton, and at these rates sales have been made. The millers continue to quote fine flour at £20 per ton, and seconds at £18 per ton. American barrel flour is quoted at from 45s. to 48s. Wheat: some heavy shipments have lately come to hand, but prices have been fairly maintained. The present quotations for wheat is from 7s. to 8s. per bushel; Adelaide, 8s. LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been very limited during the month, and prices have slightly declined. Brandy is dull of sale, and Martell's cannot be quoted higher than 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. Some holders of direct shipments, however, are asking higher rates. The cause of the decline that has taken place is attributed to the quantity that has lately been shipped here from Melbourne for sale. Hennessy's is worth from 9s. 6d. to 10s. Other brands are quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Rum is also very dull of sale, and 30 O.P. is quoted at from 4s. to 4s. 3d.: 10 O.P., 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. Geneva.—First brands of low strengths and small quantities have been sold at from 13s. 6d. to 14s.: but stocks at present are heavy. Whisky.—Our stocks of whisky are also in excess of the demand, and prices are nominally quoted 3s. 6d. to 4s. In wines the transactions have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand. For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7. Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s. Bottled ale and porter is in fair demand: good brands are saleable at from 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per dozen.

SUGARS.—The market has not been so firm, and after the departure of the mail prices declined considerably: but during the last week a reaction took place; and at the last sale by auction of sugars, ex Wild Wave, an advance on former rates of £2 per ton was obtained. The decline, however, as compared with the rates ruling last month, is from £1 to £2 per ton. The following are the present quotations. Loaf £47 10s. to £48 10s. per ton, crushed loaf £51 to £52; Cossipore £52, Mauritius crystals £39 to £40, yellow £38 to £39, grey £35 to £36 10s. Java £31 to £36 15s. Manila refined MO £38 to £38 10s. Pampanga £30 to £31.

RICE continues steady, and prices rule much about the same as last month. Our stocks, however, are ample, but holders do not appear desirous of forcing sales. Patna is quoted at £17 to £18 per ton, Java £12 to £16 per ton.

COFFEE is hardly so firm. Some small parcels have been forwarded from Melbourne, and this has caused a decline of about 1d. to 1½d. per lb. in bond is worth from 12d. to 12½d. per lb., plantation 13d. to 13½d. per lb., chicley 14d. to 14½d. per lb.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—Wool. The first sale by auction of this season's clip was held last Thursday, and the quantity offered was sufficient to test the state of the market. The prices obtained for the lots sold, amounting to about 260 bales, show a decline of about 1d. per lb., on last year's rates for first-class clips, and a decline of fully 2d. per lb. on middling and low class wools. Some large transactions have also taken place privately, and the prices realised show a fall equal to that which took place at auction. The present quotations are as follows: Superior clips, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; fair and good, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; low and middling, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.; grease, 9d. to 1s. 0½d.; locks, pieces, &amp;c., 7d. to 12d.

SKINSKINS are steady, and prices remain the same as last month; namely, 5d. to 9d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market is not so firm, but prices are nominally the same as last month.

The quantity offered lately has been small, but the town trade have shown an indisposition to supply themselves, except at reduced rates. The following are the latest quotations: Beef, £36 to £40 per ton; mutton, £42 to £47 per ton; station, £36 to £41 per ton.

HIDES are firm, and prices for shipping parcels have advanced about 1s. 6d. each. Heavy hides have been in request for tanning purposes, and some first-class lots have been quoted as high as 1s. 8d. each. The present prices rule from 8s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. each. Horns have brought 18s to 23s. 9d. per hundred; and shankhones £6. 10s. to 27s. 6d. per ton; hoods, £3 11s. per ton.

PROVISIONS.—There has not been much doing, but good parcels of bacon, hams, and cheese, are in moderate demand at the following rates:—Cheese, English, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; Bacon, 10d. to 10d. per lb.; Hams, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Pork is worth from £4 to £5 per barrel; and beef, £4 to £4 4s.

BUTTER is still dull of sale, and Cork Rose butter cannot be quoted higher than 6d. to 8d. per lb.

CILMEN'S STORES.—There has been a fair demand for some articles, and pickles and oils in particular have commanded higher rates. Other articles are nominally the same as last month.

CANDLES are without any material alteration. Belmont and Nevus are worth about 1s. 3d. per lb.

DRIED FRUITS are a little more in demand, and parcels of currants have been quoted at higher rates. Raisins are quoted at 5d. to 6d. per lb.; currants, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; figs, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; almonds, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; soft shell, 8d. to 8d.

SOAP.—Liverpool soap is not so firm, and has fallen about 1s. per ton on last month's prices. Liverpool double crown is quoted at from £31 to £32 per ton; feather brand, £25 to £26 per ton.

SALT.—In consequence of some heavy shipments which have lately arrived, prices have given way nearly 10s. per ton. Liverpool is worth about £4 10s. per ton; fine salt, £4 15s. to 16s. per ton; rock, £5 to £5 6s. per ton.

METALS.—Our stocks are still very heavy, and business generally in most trades has been dull. Prices are nominally the same as last month.

We have been informed by M. Marcel Massie, of this city, that a case of silks and ribbons consigned to him from Paris via London, per Solway, was opened—he supposes in London—and silks extracted to the value of 3125 francs, about £150.

TOBACCO.—We have nothing new to report in the tobacco market, importations coming in freely, but no change in prices. Any known brands of negrohead is worth from 1s. 10d. to 2s. in bond; cavendish, according to quality, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Several new brands of negrohead have recently come into the market, which are said to be equal, if not superior, to any of the old ones.

CIGARS.—All the last shipment of Havannah shapes have been absorbed, prices ranging from 5s. to 45s. per 1000, in bond. The next arrival from Manila, the S. H. Talbot, considerably overdue.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE SALMON.

A few weeks since Mr. A. Black arrived in Sydney, for the purpose of submitting to the Government a scheme for killing the rivers of this colony with salmon. It will be remembered that Mr. Black started several months since from Liverpool with a quantity of salmon which perished on the sixtieth day of the voyage, owing chiefly to the want of the proper apparatus for his preservation. Subsequently Mr. Black visited Australia to tender his services to the Government with the view of introducing the culture of the colony for conducting the enterprise under more favourable auspices; but the negotiations fell through in consequence of his refusal to act under the control of the Australian Association in London.

Mr. Black has had interviews with Sir W. Denison, and the Colonial Secretary, both of whom expressed themselves favourable to his enterprise, and at their instance he has drawn up a report on the subject, setting forth the advantages which the colony would derive from the propagation of the salmon in its rivers, and giving an estimate of the proximate cost of the experiment and of its probable returns. There would be little or no expense in obtaining the ova, but for their preservation on the voyage a complicated apparatus would be necessary. Previous to their arrival in the colony breeding ponds would have to be constructed upon one of the rivers, through which two or three of their admirers would have to deposit their ova. The Snowy River, which is for the greater portion of its length in this colony, empties itself on the coast of Victoria. The salmon would be caught at the mouth of the river, and be conveyed to Sydney, Melbourne, and other capitals, where ice-houses would have to be built for receiving the fish. It is proposed to build 4000 tons should be brought out, and the calculation is that in order to obtain a sufficient product of the fisheries would have amounted, at the rate of shilling per lb. for the salmon, to £60,000, and that in the seventh year there would be a yield of 470,000, the yearly produce increasing in a proportionate ratio. The Snowy River is considered the most suitable for the propagation of the salmon, both on account of its being about the coldest of the Australian rivers, and also that running through a thinly-peopled country, no expense would be necessary in taking measures for the prevention of the fish from being taken.

Whisky.—Our stocks of whisky are also in excess of the demand, and prices are nominally quoted 3s. 6d. to 4s. In wines the transactions have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

Bottled ale and porter is in fair demand: good brands are saleable at from 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per dozen.

LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been very limited during the month, and prices have slightly declined. Brandy is dull of sale, and Martell's cannot be quoted higher than 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.

Some holders of direct shipments, however, are asking higher rates. The cause of the decline that has taken place is attributed to the quantity that has lately been shipped here from Melbourne for sale. Hennessy's is worth from 9s. 6d. to 10s. Other brands are quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

RUM is also very dull of sale, and 30 O.P. is quoted at from 4s. to 4s. 3d.: 10 O.P., 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.

GENEVA.—First brands of low strengths and small quantities have been sold at from 13s. 6d. to 14s.: but stocks at present are heavy. Whisky.

COFFEE.—Our stocks of coffee are also in excess of the demand, and prices are nominally quoted 3s. 6d. to 4s.

In wines the transactions have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

Bottled ale and porter is in fair demand: good brands are saleable at from 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per dozen.

LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

LIQUIDS.—The transactions in this market have been to a moderate amount. At a sale by auction, held at the commencement of the month, a large parcel of Offley's port wines were quoted at from 6s. to 7s. 10s. shillings. Prices are quoted at 8s. to 12s. 6d.: light wines, particularly still hock, are in fair demand.

For liqueurs the demand is very limited. Ale in bulk is very firm, and first brands have advanced about 2s. 6d. per hogshead; Bass's No. 3 is quoted at from 27s. 7d.; Alsopp's, 27s. 6d. to £7 5s.; inferior brands, £6 10s. to £7.

Porter in bulk continues dull of sale: Taylor's is worth from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s.; other brands, £4 4s